

REMARKS

New claim 57 is supported at least by Applicants' specification page 11, line 1 through page 12, line 6, and Fig. 3. Also the global resource identification (GRID) is described by Applicants' specification at page 4, lines 10-19 and the instructions are shown to map GRID in the text file 18 in Fig. 2. The subject matter of dependent claim 59 relating to the presentation computer program is described in Applicants' specification at least at page 12, lines 7-17.

The Examiner rejects previous claims 41 and 49 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over Ooishi in view of Hohensee. Claims 46-48 and 54-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over Ooishi and Hohensee further in view of Manning.

New claim 57 distinguishes over Ooishi in a number of ways. First, claim 57 recites creating a text file with special instructions for conversion of characters for font mapping by use of a global resource identification (GRID). Claim 57 further recites said text file providing a font mapping table for an AFP font mapping object container where that object container is sent in an application-specific AFP resource file at the same time and together with the document data stream to the second computer. This allows control of the appearance of characters when outputting the characters. In contrast thereto, Ooishi is only safeguarding that a *character as such* may be reproduced in the target system – see Ooishi column 1, lines 26-36 dealing with the problem of characters within the Japanese language. Even more significantly, Ooishi does not use special instructions for conversion of characters for font mapping by use of a global resource identification (GRID).

To further explain, Ooishi talks about “character streams” which is clearly related to a character and not regarding a type of font. From column 8, lines 9-12 of

Ooishi, it is clear that a character which does not exist within a system will be converted by default conversion to an irregular conversion character. This teaching of Ooishi makes it clear that Ooishi is referring to the character as such rather than a plurality of complete sets of fonts.

Claim 57 further distinguishes over Ooishi by reciting that the resource pack computer program is settable to first or second modes, wherein for the first mode the font mapping object container is accepted unchanged for the situation when output devices associated with the second computer use standard character font sets, or for the second mode a character conversion of the document data stream is implemented and at least one corresponding replacement font is assembled and the font mapping object container is emptied. Ooishi has no such teaching for converting the document data stream either after or before it is sent from the first computer and emptying the font mapping container if the conversion is occurring before sending the document data stream.

The secondary reference Hohensee does not satisfy the deficiencies of Ooishi described above. Hohensee merely sets forth known prior art with respect to AFP data streams.

Although as indicated in the First Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement, and particularly Reference AV, that GRID is known prior art, it was not known to use special instructions for conversion of characters for font mapping by use of GRID in connection with a font mapping table for an AFP mapping object container where that object container is sent together with and at the same time as the document data stream by a resource pack computer program which is settable in first or second modes as recited in claim 57.

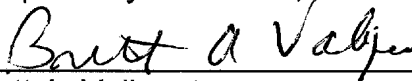
Dependent claim 58 further distinguishes at least for the reasons noted with respect to claim 57 and by pointing out that GRID is used to search through conversion tables to find a code page and a character set that best matches a target output device associated with the second computer.

Claim 59 distinguishes by reciting the presentation computer program at the second computer which reads the document data stream with the associated AFP resource file and implements operations depending on a content of the font mapping object container as described further in claim 59. Neither Ooishi or Hohensee have anything like this.

Dependent claim 60 distinguishes not only for the reasons that claim 57 distinguishes but also by reciting that the path between the first and second computer is unidirectional. In Ooishi the path is bi-directional.

Allowance of the application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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